# Knee Pants

Our Boys' Department is crowded daily with buyers. Nowhere in Indianapolis have such superior grades of Boys' and Children's Clothing been offered at the low prices that have given the Original Eagle deserved popularity.

We offer new lines, just received, of Children's all-wool Cheviot Cassimere, and the popular Blue Tricot Knee-pants \$6 Suits-well worth \$7 to \$8, at...\$6

N. B. A handsome express wagon given away with each Child's Suit sold at \$2.50 and upwards.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

# TRAVELERS' INDEX. (BIG FOUR Rail- Way)

CINCINNATI EXCURSIONS. On Thursday, Oct. 18 (Indiana Day), and gain on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 19 and 20 (Sunday-school Children's Days), we will sell to Cincinnati and return at \$2.50. On Friday and Saturday the rate for children under eighteen years of age will be \$1.25. All tickets good returning until the 22d inst. Exposition closes Oct. 27, and this will probably be the last opportunity to visit the wonderful display at these rates.

THE BATTLE-GROUND DEMONSTRATION At Tippe-cance Battle-ground, Oct. 17 and 18.

Fare for round trip \$1.50.

Tickets sold 17th and 18th, good returning until

Here is a demonstration with sentiment. It was here the question of our forefathers living here, unmolested by the savages, was settled by General Harrison and his band of pioneers. Richmond, Va., and return, Oct. 16, only \$25,

One of the finest fall trips on the continent. Nature will reveal to you, all along the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, her most ravishing beauties. OCTOBER 23,

All routes West, Northwest, Southwest, South and Southeast at one-half rates again, the last half rate California, Oregon or any Pacific-coast passengers should see us before purchasing tickets. We offer special inducements Oct. 17. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm

Arrive.......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Ind'anapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

## ANGEL HOUTZMAN.

He Pays No Bills, but Is Sent to Jail by a Magistrate Just Like an Ordinary Rascal.

Easton, Pa., Oct. 16 .- A set of religious crap's have been practicing in this community and have enticed two young girls to leave their homes. They have kept them hidden, despite the efforts of the family to ascertain their whereabouts. One of the girls, however, was found just as she was going away with a young man for New York "to serve God," as she declared. A few months ago the public was informed of a scandalous case, the result of religious insanity, at Park Ridge, N. J., near Newark. One Mason Houtzman, claiming to be a preacher, induced Mrs. Eliza Derry, of Newark, to leave her husband. Soon afterward she was joined at Park Ridge by Mrs. Jane Howell, another woman who had been deluded by Hou tzman in the same manner. Houtzman became an inmate of the house, but the Park Ridge people rose up in indignation, took Houtzman out of the house. cut off his whiskers, horsewhipped him and drove him out of the town. On Friday last Miss Jennie Ricker, aged twenty-five, and her sister, Miss Lizzie, aged twenty, returned to their home in Phillipsburg, across the river from here, from a visit to Newark. With them came Houtzman and the two married women. The daughters told their mother that they were to establish religious meetings in Phillipsburg, and wanted to | that he had attended when a badge had been be stay in the house for a few days. Mr. Ricker is | stowed. He scarcely looked up from his work a devout Methodist, and allowed the strangers to remain. On Sunday Houtzman astounded Mrs. Ricker by telling her the Lord had informed him to take charge of the house. He prepared to oust the inmates, and a scene took place. Because she would not go Houtzman applied all kinds of obscens epithets to her, while his female adherents bysterically sobbed. Finally Mrs. Ricker drove Houtzman from the house. Then, to her surprise, her daughters declared that Houtzman was right and they would go with him. Houtzman, the two women, and the girls then left, and before Mrs. Ricker could recover from the shock they had disappeared. The police were notified, and finally captured the two sisters. Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Howell were later arrested, and yesterday sentenced to thirty days in jail. Houtzman, who is occupying a cell in the police station, declares that he is an angel and pays no bills.

Affairs of the Traders' Bank.

Cincago, Oct. 16.-The receiver of the Traders' Bank made a partial report to the court this morning. The assets are shown to be \$901,-630 and the liabilities \$896,888, but a supplemental paragraph says that this statement does not include \$636,000 bills receivable and \$45,000 checks which bear the the indorsement of the bank and should go into its liabilities. Mr. Rutter's indebtedness to the bank was shown to be \$153,103. Among the assets is a note for \$15,000 made by Cashier Tallman and also an overdraft for \$18,000 against J. P. Moriarity, "agent," but for whom Moriarity was agent does not appear. A number of strange discrepancies were found

Fataily Shot by Her Little Son.

READING, Pa., Oct. 16 .- At the house of Wm. Morgan, in Donaldson, Schuylkill county, Mrs. Morgan was sitting in a chair, nursing a sixmonths-old child. Her six-year-old son, Willie, took an old shotgun from a closet. The little fellow climbed upon a chair and secured a cap from a shelf. He cocked the gun, simed at his mother, and, when about fifteen feet away, eried: "Look out, mamma: I'm a cowboy, and I'm a going to shoot." With these words he fired, the charge entering the face, head and chest of the mother and the back and head of the infant. The mother fell unconssious. Mother and child are not expected to recover.

Female Saloon-Raiders Arrested. GRAND FORKS, D. T., Oct. 16 .- About a dozen woman were brought here, under arrest, from Thompson, to-day. All attempts to close the saloons there having failed, the ladies took a hand themselves, gutting the saloons and spilling the liquor to the ground, for which they were arrested. All wore white badges, and spent their time in singing temperance songs. Great

interest is manifested in the trial, and there is

# much bitter feeling.

Shot Dead by Masked Men. JESSUP, Ga., Oct. 16.-In January, 1886, Robert J. Smith, of this city, was murdered by Lewis Edwards, colored, who was sentenced to life imprisonment. His attorney secured a new trial, and the case was to have begun yesterday. Sunday night the sheriff brought Edwards here, and at 3 o'clock Monday morning a party of masked men entered the jail and shot him

Bip me discourse. I will enchant thins ear with remarkable and astonishing tales of re-markable and astounding cures of all sorts of

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair weather; cooler.

Customer to (waiter)—Some cheese, please? Waiter—Beg pardon, sir. Very sorry, sir. Cheese out, sir. Customer-That so? When do you expect

Did this "cus"-tomer mean to insinuate that the cheese was strong enough to walk out?

## "CHEESE IT."

Clothes and Hats and things are our

Our clothes are strong enough to stand -not alone-but to and all the wear you put on them t iev wear "out." Stout seams, fast b is, honest trimmings, fit guarantee and price lower than anybody.

# BAMBERGER'S

# Specialties in HATS SILK HATS \$3, \$4 and \$5.

DERBY HATS \$2, \$2,50 and \$3. Boys' Cloth Hats 35c, 50c and \$1. Steamer or Tourist Caps 50c and 75c. Campaign Plug Hats 75c.

No. 18 East Washington Street. P. S.-Ladies' Furs altered and repaired.

### OBITUARY.

Hon. John Wentworth, One of Chicago's Most Widely-Known Citizens. CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- The Hon. John Wentworth, better known as "Long John," a man as well known as any in the West, died at 7:45 this morning. About a month ago his general health began to fail, and death resulted this morning. He was a man of wealth, his estate being worth at least \$1,000,000. .

For nearly fifty years Mr. Wentworth had been one of the most prominent men in Illinois. He came to Chicago in 1836, when it was little more than a block-house and a goose-pond. He edited the first Chicago newspaper, was one of the first men admitted to her bar and her first Representative in Congress, where he served six terms, and might have served sixteen if he had been willing. He was twice Mayor of the city, and has often declined renominations to that office and other honors. He was Mayor when the Prince of Wales visited Chicago, and Albert Edward was pleased to take a great fancy to "Long John" and to send him some sheep and a picture and other things. During the war he was a police commissioner and directed the operations of the police when they broke up the plot to free the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and ar-rested all the plotters. When Clement L. Valfandigham made a speech in chicago during the war in favor of the South and secession, Mr. Wentworth kept the indignant people from tearing him to pieces, and then got on the same roatrum and made a speech in reply to the secessionist that Illinois school-boys still recite. Mr. Wentworth helped to organize, equip and operate the first railroad built out of Chicago and at his death retained his original interest in it. He opened banks, organized a fire department, got street grading and paving under way, founded the Historical Society, contributed invaluable relics and bits of history, and for forty years has been an authority on every conceivable sub-

ject to a great circle of admirers. Mr. Wentworth was a giant in stature, being over six and a half feet in height and of very large frame. There is no coffin in the shops in Chicago large enough to encase his remains, and it will be necessary to make one for the purpose. It is calculated that, with the relaxation of the tissues, a casket six feet and ten inches or seven feet in length, inside measure,

Some years ago, says a writer in the Chicago Times, I was sent to see Mr. Wentworth by a city editor. I found him in a back room at the Jackson building, on La Salle street, with a big scrap-book on a table before him. Into the pages of this he was pasting the badges of every banquet, entertainment, or whatever it was when I went in.

will be necessary.

"What do you want?" he asked. "Why do they call you Long Joha?" I in-

"You are the first man that ever asked me that --- fool question," he said, as he proceeded with his work. "Everybody supposes that I got that name in Chicago. Well, I didn't. When I was at school I was a long-legged, lank youth. My legs were so long that I couldn't get them under my desk. I put my kness up against the desk and they came above my head. One day the teacher called out: 'Here, Long John, put your legs down from that desk,' and I was called 'Long John' from that day to this. I brought it out here with me."

# SIX MEN KILLED.

A Pennsylvania Fast Freight Runs Into a Lehigh Valley Construction Train.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 16. - A construction train was unloading ties at Tamanend crossing. near Lost creek, on the Pottsville branch, when a fast Pennsylvania freight came along and dashed into the construction train. Of the forty Hungarians who were at work unloading the cars six were killed outright and twenty-six were injured. A brakeman on the Penusylvania train was killed outright. Twenty of the freight cars were wrecked. It was three hours before help could be procured, and during that time the injured lost so much blood that it is feared many of them will die. A special train carrying physicians arrived three hours after the accident, and the men went to work dressing the wounds of the injured. The killed were horribly mangled. One man was cut into a dozen places and his remains were placed in a tool-box. The names of but four of the dead Hungarians have been ascertained, as follows: Joseph Lovenski, Mike Cathlicki, Ludwig Pike and John Levinki. The other dead went by numbers. The brakeman's name is unknown.

A Famous Singer in Distress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Mme. Ilma Di Murska, a once famous soprane, is now living in a single room in Washington square in comparative poverty. She became one of the leading sopranos of Europe in 1865, and in 1873 she started on a tour around the world, her circuit including Australia and this country, where she arrived in 1874. She appeared here again in opera in 1879, and about a year ago Mrs. Thurber engaged her at a salary of \$8,000 a year to teach singing in the American Conservatory that was established in connection with the National Opera Company. Mme. Di Murska's eccentricities displeased the pupils who fell to her care, and the engagement was speedily canceled by a payment of \$1,500 in addition to \$1,000, her first month's salary, which had been turned over on her arrival. The singer accepted the situation and sung occasionally in concerts during the winter, but success did not attend her efforts, and, to make matters worse, a friend to whom she intrusted her money squandered it in gaming. An effort is being made by her oldtime friends to provide for her return to her native country, Hungary.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known as the great regulator of digestive organs all over the world.

SHORT SPEECHES BY BLAINE

Greetings Extended to the Maine Man Between New Albany and Lafayette.

The Train Makes Sixteen Stops on the Journey, and Thirty Thousand Enthusiastic Republicans Welcome Him with Cheers.

Programme for To-Day's Republican Rally at Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

Judge Thurman Journeys to Fort Wayne, Re sponding Briefly to Calls and Introducing the "Noble" Gov. Gray to the Crowds.

### JAMES G. BLAINE,

He Is Cheered by Large Crowds at Stations Between New Albany and Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 16 .- Mr. Blaine and party left New Albany at 8:20 this morning, via the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago-the Monon route-for Lafayette. Mr. Blaine does not speak at Lafayette until Wednesday.

The train reached Providence at 9 o'clock, where the first demonstration of the trip occurred. Several hundred people congregated about the car, among them many beys and young men. They cheered for Harrison and called for Mr. Blaine, who came out and shook hands until the train pulled out. The party is in charge of Col. George W. Friedley, general solicitor for the Louisville. New Albany & Chicago road. Besides Mr. Blaine and his son, the party comprises General Hovey, Corporal Tan-ner, General King, Colonel Snowden and six representatives of the press. The weather continues inclement, a drizzling rain setting in Chase. At 12:30 Gov. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, will after passing Providence. Salem, the countyseat of Washington county, was reached at 9:35. Here a crowd of about 2,000 awaited the train and cheered lustily as Mr. Blame appeared. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner spoke briefly. On arrival at Bedford Mr. Blaine, in response

"All the Republicans of Indiana seem to be out to-day. [Great cheering and a voice, 'Be still and let's hear him speak.' My Republican friends, it is the effort of the Democratic party to persuade the Western States that the pretective tariff is all for the benefit of the East. know that this town of Bedford and county of Lawrence is very largely interested in building stone. I have seen it in many cities of the Union and it is one of the most beautiful stones known in the United States. Heretofore you have had a protective duty against the stones in Canada. They have various and valuable stones in the Dominion, and the Mills bill, which I hold in my hand, strikes down all the protection which the tariff has hitherto given to the building stones of the United States. passed and becomes a law, all the building stones of Canada along the St. Lawrence and along the great lakes will have cheap transportation to the great cities of Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and, in fact, all the cities of the great Northwestern States, and they can reach those points cheaper than you can, who have to transport your building stones by rail. They will have cheaper transportation, and therefore, instead of putting you on an equality with the building stones of the Dominion of Canada, the Mills bill goes clear over and gives the preference to the Dominion stones and puts you at a disadvantage. You are asked here in Indiana to support that free-trade movement, but I do not believe you will do it in this county. [Cries of 'Never, never.'] The people of Indiana are about as intelligent as any people in the United States, and I am sure they know too much to support a tariff bill that strikes dithink on election day you will find it to your interest to support your own great fellow-citizen, Gen. Benj. Harrison [great cheering], and not to aid in the re-election of Grover Cleveland.

[Prolonged cheers.] Mr. Blaine then introduced Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia, who spoke briefly until the train moved. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner left the party at Bedford, where they will speak

After leaving Bedford the next important stop was at Bloomington, the seat of the State University. A crowd of between two and three thousand greeted the Maine statesman, who

"Fellow-citizens-As long as I can remember have known of this town of Bloomington, because Dr. Wiley, who was president of Washington College, Pennsylvania, where I got a sort of an education, came here as the first president of the State University. I now introduce to you Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia."

Upon re-entering, the car, Mr. Blaine re-marked that the Professer Wiley whom he referred to in this speech, and Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison, both came West together over forty years ago. Dr. Wiley located at Bloomington and Dr. Scott became the president of the college at Oxford, O., where General Harrison was educated. "God bless your old bones." was the remark

of an enthusiastic admirer, as Mr. Bisine stepped on the platform, in answer to cries of "Blaine," "Blaine," at Stinesville. "Is this county Democratic or Republican?" asked Mr. Blaine

"Republican. We would not stay here if it was not," was the answer. At Gosport and Cloverdale crowds of a hundred to three hundred cheered the passing train. At Greencastle the crowd numbered 2,000, and was one of the most enthusiastic of the day. As the train came in, cheer after cheer went up, with loud calls for Mr. Blaine. Finally the rear door of the coach was opened and Hon. Geo. W. Friedley presented him to the people. When called upon for a speech he replied: "I have but one speech to make, and that is, 'Hurrah for Harrison." Hon. A. Louden Snowden, of Philadelphia, also addressed a few remarks to the crowd, which were well received, and the train pulled out. Mr. Blaine and the party were at dinner when Roachdale was reached, at 1:30, but he appeared on the platform in response to calls from about 200 people, who declared with emphasis, when asked by Colonel Snowden, that

Roachdale was Democratic always. At Ladoga, the next town, about four hundred were present, including many school-children, who cheered repeatedly for Harrison. Mr. Blaine said: "I have no word to say except in congratulation. The Republicans are everywhere zealous and at work and confident, and we intend to elect Benjamin Harrison President of the United States." [Prolonged cheers.] Half-past 2 brought the party to Crawfordsville Junction, where a stay of ten minutes was made, and 500 people demanded to hear from the Maine man, who appeared and said: "My friends. I have only to say, 'Hurrah for Harrison." In the crowd was a gentlemen, John Wingate, wearing an ancient broad-brimmed beaver, which he handed to Mr. Blaine for inspection, stating that his grandfather had worn it in the campaign. Mr. Blaine held the hat out, saying as he did so, "Hurrah for the hat," and the crowd responded with vigor. Then Mr. Blaine returned the ancient hat to its owner, remarking. "It helped to elect one Harrison, and will

help to elect another." This sentiment elicited At Crawfordsville another large crowd gathered and cheered. The party arrived in Lafayette at 3:30 this afternoon. About three thousand people greeted the distinguished visitor at the station. although the weather was disagreeable and the streets muddy. As Mr. Blaine alighted, escorted by the local committee, the crowd broke out in vociferous cheers for the Maine statesman. Cries of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," were heard up and down the street. It was Mr. Blaine's desire that there be no demonstration on his rrrival, and in charge of the committee he was driven direct to the residence of Mr. Brown Brockenbrough, on North Sixth street. Sixteen stops were made on the trip from New Albany to Lafayette, a distance of 200 miles. A conservative estimate of the number of people gathered at the stations en route and the terminal, places the figures at 30,000. At several points beautiful bouquets were handed in the car, all from ladies. Some of their cards bore expressions of ardent admiration for the "Plumed Knight." A voluminous mail awaited Mr. Blaine here and he preceded at once to

give the same his attention. Extensive preparations have been made for to-morrow's demonstration, and if the weather is pleasant it is calculated from 20,000 to 30,000 people will be present. All railroads leading to

historic battle-field of Tippecance, where the demonstration occurs, is seven miles north of the city. The Mouon line is the only railroad leading to the grounds. Trains will run every half hour. General Alger. ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, General Hovey, Gen. Gibson, Corporal Tanner and other distinguished speakers will arrive in the morning. Mr. Blaine will reach the battle-ground about 2 o'clock, and speak shortly after his arrival. This will close Mr. Blaine's canvass in Indiana. The celebration will last two days. Governor Foraker, of Ohio, and others will speak on Thursday.

Programme of the Battle-Ground Meeting. special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 16 .- The indications point to one of the greatest rallies of the campaign at Battle-ground to-day and the day following. Everywhere decorations are being made. General Harrison's portrait looks out from business houses and dwellings at every turn. Republican banners float from the courthouse and the tops of business blocks, across streets, and everywhere. Store-rooms are being decorated in every manner conceivable. Everything possible is being done to bid welcome to the thousands who are expected to come. Cots will be placed in many houses and vacant rooms for such as are unable to find lodging in the hotels and boarding-houses. Three stands have been erected at the Battleground, at which the committee has arranged the following programme of exercises:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17. First Stand (Tabernacle). 11 o'clock A. M.—Col. Richard W. Thompson will preside and deliver an address to the veterans of 1836 and 1840. At 12:30 Hon. James C. Blaine will speak, and will be followed by Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Second Stand, 11 o'clock A. M.—Gen. Alvin P. Hovev will preside. Address by Hon. M. J. Murray, the Irish orator, of Massachusetta. At 2 P. M. Corporal James M. Tanner, of New York, will speak.

Third Stand, 11 o'clock A. M.—Gen. Joseph A. Reynolas will preside and speak, to be followed by Hon. J. B. Chendle and others. At 2 o'clock Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, will speak.

Wednesday Night—Street parade in the city of Lafayette, commencing at 6:30 P. M., to be reviewed by distinguished visitors, and followed by a mass-meeting at the opera-house, to be presided over by Hon. J. B. Cheadle. Address by Maj. Carl Leutz, of New Jersey.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, AT BATTLE-GROUND. First Stand-Hon. R. W. Thompson will preside.

Second Stand, 1 o'clock P. M .- Gen. A. P. Hovey will preside. Address by Maj. Carl Leutz, of New Third Stand, 1 O'Clock P. M .- Private Ira J. Chase will preside. Speeches by Corporal Tanner and Hon. M. J. Murray, the Irish orator.

It is the determination to have the speaking in every case begin promptly as advertised. The programme as above stated will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, for which ample arrangements have been made.

## JUDGE THURMAN.

He Continues His Pilgrimage, Making Characteristic Speeches En Route.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 16 .- In accordance wi the announced programme, Judge Thurman and party took the regular train on the Lake Erie & Western railway, from Indianapolis, at ten minutes after I clock, and were whirled rapidly on [Cheers, and cries of That's so.'] If that bill is | toward this city. At the Indianapolis depot a hearty cheer was given by the crowd there assembled as a "god-speed" to the Judge and party. As the train passed slowly through the city bandanas were waved and hearty cheers greeted its appearance. Stations along the way gave warm welcome. Cicero had one bundred or more people, to whose cheers the Judge returned thanks, telling them they had evidently brought their lungs with them.

> Arcadia is a small station, whose Democrats had telegraphed shead asking a brief speech, and when the train came to a stop a couple of hundred of cheering people were in waiting with banners. Without waiting for an introduction to the people, whose cheers showed none was needed. Judge Thurman said:

"My Friends-At the close of the American rectly and strikes very seriously at one of the leader revolution, or a little time after that, General ing interests of the central part of this State. I & Washington made a visit to Massachusetts, and old John Hancock was Governor of that State, and old Hancock said that no man worshiped Washington like he, or more than he did, but that no man should take precedence of him in the State of Massachusetts. Now, I cannot take precedence of the noble Governor of this State of Indisna, and I ask you to give three

cheers for Governor Gray." The cheers were given with a will, and Gov. Gray remarked: "All I have to say, my friends, is this: Don't permit such a thing to stain the escutcheon of the Democracy of Iudiana as for it to fail to cast its vote on the 6th day of November next for the grand man, the best that you have over had the privilege to vote for in your lives; who has served his country long and well, and stands before the people today having deservedly won that title which you all know-the noblest Roman of the public men of our country." The Governor closed with an admonition for Democratic wives to see that their husbands turned out promptly and voted. Among the banners in the crowd was one with pictures of Cleveland and Thurman. with mottoes under them. This caught Judge Thurman's eye, and when Governor Gray concluded he pointed to it, saying: "There is the best thing I have seen yet, 'Give us four years more of honest government,' That is the thing, that's the banner; under that you will march to victory."

Atlanta cheered for Thurman and Gray. As the train pulled out, one enthusiast shouted, "Now, holler again," and they did so. Four or five hunnred people stood in the rain at Tipton and cheered enthusiastically. Judge Thurman's response was: "My friends, I am very much obliged to you for your welcome, but, of course, you do not expect me to make a speech. I am husbanding my voice and taking care of it as much as I can, so as to make a big talk, what the Indians call a long talk, up here at Ft. Wayne, and now you have been so kind as to give three cheers for me, I ask you to give three cheers for your noble Governor-Gov. Gray." [Cheers.]

Governor Gray spoke briefly, and when the train started a number in the crowd asked the Judge if he would stand at the door, so that all could see him. He replied, quickly, "Yes, if they think I am worth looking at." At Kokomo a crowd of 1,500 on the tops of freight cars, on the platform and on the track cheered again and again. Judge Thurman simply had time to thank them before the train started.

Another crowd, equally as large and every bit as enthusiastic, greeted the Judge at Peru, where the private car was coupled to the Wabash train. Judge Thurman and Governor Gray both spoke briefly, the Judge excusing himself by saying: "Day after to-morrow l will speak to you notil you are tired of me," but several in the crowd promptly yelled out, "You

can't do it." When Wabash was reached a crowd of one thousand cheered the Judge, who introduced Governor Gray, and they shouted more than ever. Five hundred Andrews people and as many more at Huntington, showed their Democracy by hearty applause at sight of the

Several thousand people were at the Fort Wayne depot, headed by the Hendricks Club and a band, and gave a most enthusiastic greeting. The party were at once taken in carriages to the Wayne Hotel, where another large crowd was in waiting, and gave them a warm welcome. The Judge retired to supper at once. while the crowd outside kept together and called for different favorites, who were in turn greated by them. The Judge is in good health, and is expecting a big time to-morrow.

# MAYOR HEWITT.

He Accepts a Renomination and Exceriates Tammany Hall Methods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. - Mayor Hewitt, in a letter to the citizens' committee, accepts their renomination for the mayoralty, which, he says, has been ratified by the County Democracy. He says that, in order to test the sincerity of Tammany lamentation over a divided local contest, he will now renew his offer to withdraw in favor of a union candidate, to be named by the citizens and indorsed by both Democratic organizations. In the course of his letter Mr. Hewitt declares that Tammany does not represent the Democracy. It is an irresponsible organization of chronic office seekers, and exists for no other purpose than to furnish spoils for its leaders. It is a dangerous secret society, and its methods are opposed to Democratic ideas and institutions. After the downfall of Tweed many leading Democrats, including Gov. Tilden. Mr. Belmont, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Winthrop Chan-

Democratic methods, but its followers rebelled, and the inherent vice in the secret organization soon asserted itself and the control passed practically into the hands of a single man, whose will was law. The Mayor goes on to show the evil effects of Tammany methods, which always subordinate State and national polities to the purpose of securing local office and patronage for its leaders and followers. The Mayor reviews his term of office and corrects many absurd accusations as to his views on public questions. He says that he intends to vote the national and State Democratic tickets, but that politics ought to be divorced from local business administration, and he sees no reason why Republicans and all others who desire the city government to be honestly administered in the interest of the people and free from ring rule should not support his candidacy.

Tammany Hall vs. County Democracy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal New York, Oct. 16 .- Renewed and desperate efforts are being made to bring about a compromise between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy on the city ticket. Yesterday a meeting was held in a banker's office near Wall street for that purpose. Chairman Calvin S. Brice, of the Democratic national committee, Joseph J. O'Donoghee and several others of the prominent Democrats were present. It is stated that this meeting was the outcome of imperative orders received the

night before from Washington. The matter was carefully discussed, and it is said a committee was appointed to take immediate action. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city to day from Lenox. Mass. He is also going to take a hand in patching up the fight. From what can be learned from outside sources to-night, there appears to be no possibility that the commands of the administration will be complied with. Prominent Tammany leaders laugh at the idea that they are going to give up the mayoralty fight. They state that they are going to elect their candidate for Mayor, and that means the re-instatement of Tammany with its pristine glory and its old power. Confidentially, they say that Grant's offer to withdraw was merely buncombe, and was made for the purpose of putting himself in the most favorable light possible; that he would never have made the offer had he not known beforedeclined it. Now, baving gotten Hewitt "in a hole" and gotten things their own way on the part of the county Democrats, a preminent leader said to-night, "This is a fight for life; we have got to elect Mr. Hewitt or our organization has got to go out of existence." There has been no more bitter warfare waged in politics in this city than is now going on. It entirely overshadows both the national and the State contests. It has thrown a wet blanket over all Democrats who know anything about politics and who desire the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. They know perfectly well that both organizations will do anything in order to elect their respective candidates, that the electoral ticket will be traded over even worse than it was in 1880 by both sides, and a careful estimate, made to-day by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with New York politics, shows that the least disastrous result the Democrats can expect from this condition of affairs is a loss of at least 15,000 on the Democratic electoral vote in this city.

Betting in New York City. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- Colonel Swords, the sergeant-at-arms of the Republican rational committee, who, a few days ago, placed a \$10,000 bet even in favor of Harrison's election, was anxiously looking to-night for Democratic parties who had declared their desire to see him for the purpose of making wagers. Colonel Swords was willing to put up almost any amount in sums to suit in favor of the Republican candidates, and, although he was at the Hoffman House during the night, and was known to sporting Democrats to be in earnest in his desire to put his money up, they cautiously kept quiet and out of his way. One other prominent Republican who was at the Hoffman House to-night tested the confidence of the Democrats who throng that resort by offering to make wagers on the basis of \$80 to \$100 in favor of Harrison, but no one favoring Cleveland could be found willing to give even these slight odds in favor of his candidate. Democrats want even money or odds in their

# THE FIGHT AMONG THE DOCTORS.

The London Times Considers the Case and Gives Mackenzie the Cold Shoulder. London, Oct. 16.-The Times devotes an entire page to an impartial review of both Dr. Mackenzie's book and the report of the German physicians on the illness of the late Emperor Frederick, and, after a calm dissection of both, decides that Mackenzie is shown to have applied the knife in the treatment of the Kaiser's throat oftener than did his German colleagues. The prolongation of the unfortunate controversy does not help Mackenzie except in the increased sale of his book, but, on the contrary, swells the already large number of persons who believe that he has permitted himself to make statements which the circumstances do not justify and whose absolute accuracy he cannot prove. It is understood that the New York Herald agreed to pay \$400 for the exclusive use of the extracts from the book published in its Paris edition, but it is believed that it will now decline to pay that sum, on the ground that the prior publication of that matter in the Medical Journal was a violation of contract. Schridowitz, the London agent of the Vienna Nene Freie Presse, who is generally believed to have furnished the unanthorized extracts from the book, is also the correspondent of the Berlin

### temporaries on Friday last. The Times's Weak Case.

Tagblatt, which paper published the extracts

simultaneously with its Vienna and Paris con-

LONDON, Oct. 16.-The general opinion prevails among lawyers that the Times's case, as delivered to Mr. Parnell's solicitors, is startlingly weak, and predictions are freely made that it will fall to the ground. The newspapers are commenting on the case without reserve, apparently oblivious of the fact that the Parnell commission is a court of justice, and that Justice Hannen is notoriously severe upon persons whose utterances have a tendercy to prejudice cases which are or may subsequently come before him. In this view, ecores of editors have qualified themselves for imprisonment for con-

### tempt of court. The Killing of Barttelet.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16 .- A courier has arrived here from the Congo Free State. He brings details of the death of Major Barttelot, who was shot and killed with a revolver by a porter in the Stanley relief expedition in revenge for the ill treatment he was subjected to by Major Barttelet. The murderer was placed under ar-rest and delivered to the officials at Stanley Fails. He has since been hanged for his crime.

Emperor William at Naples. Naples, Oct. 16.-Emperor William, King Humbert, Prince Henry, the Duke of Aosta, and others of their party arrived here at 2:30 this afternoon. The progress of the procession escorting them through the streets was very slow indeed, owing to the density of the crowds. It is estimated that 500,000 people thronged the streets and indulged in the most fervid manifestations of enthusiasm.

Heavy Fighting in Afghanistan. London, Oct. 17 .- Advices from Afghanistan report that in a fight at Tashkurgan 500 of the Ameer's men and 1,600 rebels were among the killed and wounded.

Foreign Notes. It is expected that Cardinal Manning will pass a portion of the winter in Rome. Landgrave Friedrich Wilhelm, of Hesse, fell overboard and was drowned, between Batavia and Singapore.

steamer Ville de Calais, at Calais, from Philadelphia, exploded yesterday. The vessel afterwards sunk, and it is feared that some lives Mr. Thomas Quinn, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, left his bed yesterday without as-

A quantity of petroleum in the forehold of the

Protestant Episcopal Bishop Chosen. CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.-At the convention of markable and astounding cures of all sorts of suffering by Salvation Oil. Sold by all druggists for 25 cents.

Have it in your house. Ask for the genuine the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the convention. For a short of the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the and political clubs will be present from nearly tion with a view to its reformation. For a short of the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the city will run special trains in the morning, and political clubs will be present from nearly tion with a view to its reformation. For a short of the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the and political clubs will be present from nearly tion with a view to its reformation. For a short of the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the and political clubs will be present from nearly tion with a view to its reformation. For a short of the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the city will run special trains in the process.

Some the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the city will run special trains in the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the city will run special trains in the city will run special trains in the morning, and purchased for settlement during the city will run special trains in the city will run special

was otherwise injured.

## EASY TRICK WITH FIGURES

Acting Secretary Thompson Takes a Possible Surplus of \$19,000,000,

And by a Process of Awkward Juggling Endeavors to Show that by the End of the Fiscal Year It Will Grow to \$104,000,000.

An Honest Statement of Figures, However, Shows a Surplus of \$6,000,000.

Gov. Church's Report Shows that Dakota Has More than 600,000 People, but They Are Not Permitted to Vote for President.

### JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

Acting Secretary Thompson's Method of Showing a Big Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Acting Secretary

Thompson, of the Treasury, in speaking this afteracon of the probable condition of the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, said: "The appropriation bills have all been passed by the present Congress; some estimate can now be made of the probable surplus of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, over the expenditures for the same year. Estimating one or two minor items, the amount in the aggregate is \$306,000,000, with the estimated expenditures from the permanent annual appropriations, which are put at \$115,640,798, making a total of \$421,640,798. The total estimated revenues are \$440,500,000, making an excess of revenue over the total of the appropriations of about \$19,000,-000. But this by no means represents the actual surplus of revenue for the current fiscal year. A careful estimate shows that of these appropriations which are specific and continuing appropriations, there will be at least \$37,000,-000 which will not and cannot be properly expended during this fiscal year, which makes an actual surplus of \$56,000,000, which is substantially the same amount estimated by the Secretary in his annual report. But even this does not fairly represent the surplus revenues for the fiscal year 1889, for in the appropriations above stated there is included the sum of about \$18,000,000 for deficiencies in appropriations for 1888 and prior years, which should have been appropriated for at a prior session of Congress and paid out of the surplus revenues of former years. This, added to the above sum of \$56,000,000, increases the surplus revenues of 1889 to \$74,000,000. This does not include the balances which will be covered into the treasury on the 30th of June, 1889, of unexpended appropriations of 1887 and prior years, which, according to careful estimates made, will not be less than \$6,000,000. In the expenditures there is included nearly \$48,-000,000 for the sinking fund, which is really a part of the surplus revenues, and if added will make a total of \$122,000,000 of revenue in excess of the actual and necessary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1889, which would make an actual increase of surplus at the end of this year of \$104,000,000. The estimate of unexpended balances at the close of this fiscal year given above is extremely low compared with the actual balances which have remained unexpended in prior years. For instance, June 30, 1888, the unexpended balance of the appropriations for that year was \$75,514,000; on the 30th of June, 1887, \$84,371,895 for the fiscal year which ended on that day, and for each of the years 1886 and 1885, it was over \$73,000,000. The above statement has reference to excess of revenues for the present fiscal year over expenditures for the same time, and is entirely independent of the surplus now in the treasury, amounting to \$97,934.305, including \$24,347,548 of fractional coin. Any portion of the present surplus not expended within this fiscal year for the purchase of bonds must be added to the \$104,000,000 to arrive at the actual surplus which will remain in the treasury on the 30th of June next. With respect to the probable revenues for the fiscal year 1889, the books of the treasury show that during the present fiscal year, up to and including Oct. 15, the receipts have aggregated \$113,987,566, as against \$115,868,473 for the same period last year, a falling off of only \$1,881,907, which may be more than made up by increased receipts during the remainder of the year, which decrease is not more than is usual during the few mouths immediately preceding a presidential election. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1889 will fall below the estimated receipts. In view of the increased activity in all branches of business it is believed that they will fully equal

### it not exceed the estimate." Another and Different Showing. Washington Special to New York Sun.

The last of the general appropriation bills, the general deficiency bill, has been finally agreed upon by the Senate and House, and has gone to the President. The regular annual and permanent annual appropriations for the current

| an \$422,000,000, about as follows: |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| gricultural                         | \$1,716,0 |
| my                                  | 24,471,3  |
| plomatic and consular               | 1,428.4   |
| strict of Columbia                  | 5.046.4   |
| ortifications                       | 3,972,0   |
| dian                                | 8,260,1   |
| egislative, executive and judicial  | 20,758,1  |
| ilitary Academy                     | 315.0     |
| AVY                                 | 19,943,3  |
| ensions                             | 81.758.7  |
| stoffice                            | 60,860,2  |
| ver and harbor                      | 22.397,6  |
| indry civil                         | 26,245,4  |
| eficiency bills                     | 19,621,4  |
| isoellaneous                        | 9,091,7   |
| Total regular annual                | 105 886 1 |
| ermaneut annual                     | 115,640,7 |
| -                                   | ********* |
|                                     |           |

In this table are included miscellaneous acts approved up to Sept. 22 only. Other acts approved since that time swell the total to more The total of appropriations exceeds the executive estimates for the present fiscal year by more than \$4,000,000. It exceeds the total of

appropriations for the fiscal year 1887-8 by between \$56,000,000 and \$57,000,000. The revenue of the government for the current fiscal year was estimated at \$383,000,000 from customs and internal taxes, and 857,500,-000 from the postoffice; in all, \$440,500,000.

If the expenditures come up to the appropriations, the surplus for the year would be only \$18,500,000, provided the estimates for the year's revenue were accurate. But it is now believed that the revenues for 1888-39 were greatly overestimated. In the judgment of some of the best informed people

at the treasury, the ordinary revenue will not be more than \$370,000,000, instead of \$383,000,-000. The experience of three mouths bears out this supposition. The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year show a failing off of \$4,630,000 from those of the corresponding quarter of last year, while the expenditures remain

1887. July, August and July. August and Customs......\$60,450,471 \$62,588,115 Internal revenue.... 30,446,859 8,318,242 Miscellaneous ..... 6,628,922 Totals......\$97,526,252 \$102,328,396 It would require a loss of only \$8,570,000 in revenue during the nine months to come, in ad-

dition to this loss of \$4,630,000 in the first three months of the year, to bring down the receipts for 1888-89 to \$370,000,000 instead of \$383,000,000; and then, supposing that the postal receipts have not been overestimated, the total revenue for 1888-89 would be only \$427,500,000. Deduct the total appropriations, \$422,000,000, and the surplus for the year is \$5,500,000. That, according to present indications, is about the size of the condition that confronts us.

# MINOR MATTERS.

Dakota Has Over 600,000 People, but She Can't Vote for President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- L. K. Church, Govsistance and fell against the grate of an open fire-place. He was burned about the neck and ernor of Dakota, in his annual report says there has been a gain in population of the Territory during the year of 72,346, giving a total population of 646,823. The quantity of land newly